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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917

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PRICE, \$5.00 Per Month

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NOTICE.

A NY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compradores order
representing Bank Notes.

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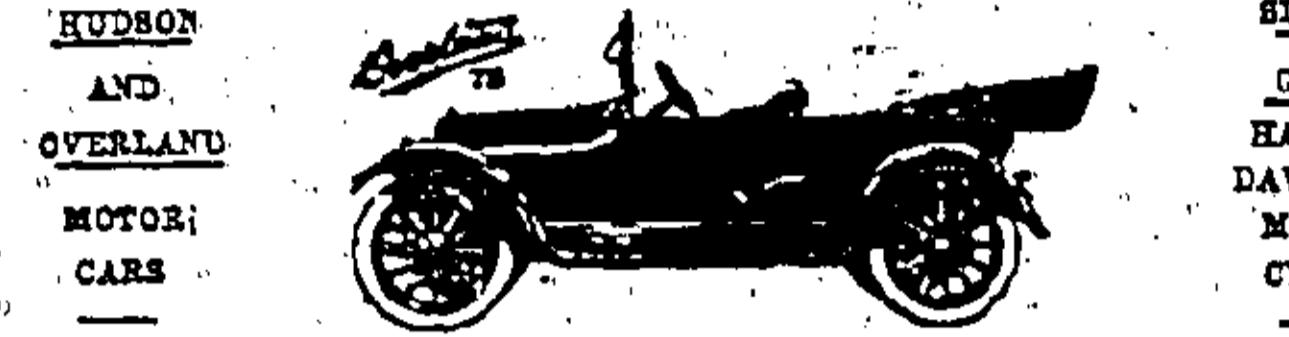
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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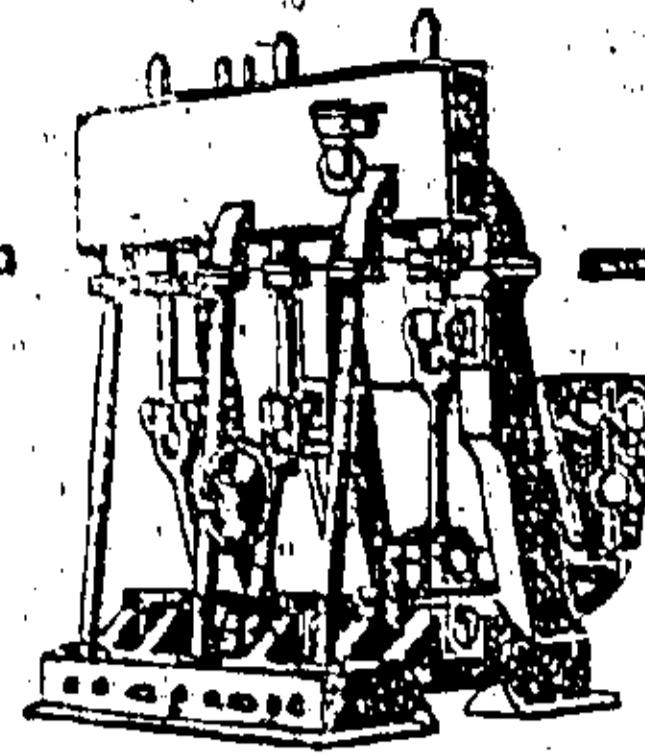
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WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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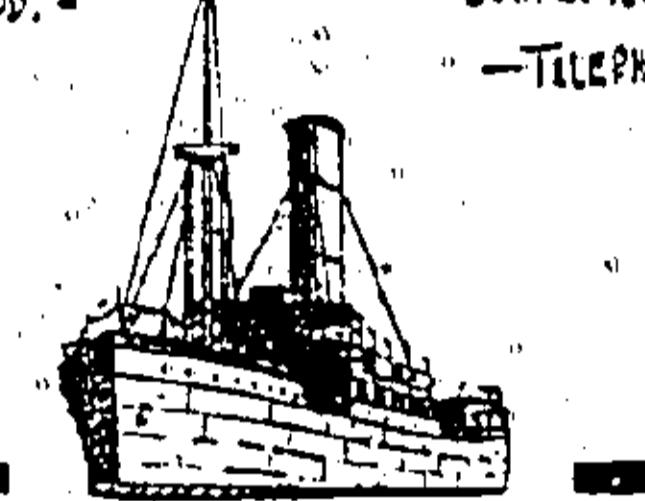
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

STATUS OF BELLIGERENT THRUST UPON AMERICA.

EIGHT MORE PRECIOUS THAN PEACE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

President Wilson began his speech with a review of the development of German submarine, and dwelt at length on the ruthlessness of the recent measures, especially the sinking of Belgian relief ships notwithstanding that they were furnished with German safe-conducts. With a reckless lack of compassion or principle of international law, the German Government had thrown to the winds all scruples of humanity or understandings supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. "The present German warfare against commerce is warfare against mankind; the challenge is to all nations and in making choice of our action our motive must not be revenge or the victorious assertion of physical might, but only the vindication of right,—of human rights—of which we are only a single champion.

Armed neutrality now appears impracticable because German submarines are in effect outlaws, and not comparable to privates or cruisers. Therefore it is common prudence to endeavour to destroy them at sight before they have shown their intention. Germany intimated, however, that armed guards on ships were subject to be treated as pirates. Armed neutrality in face of such pretensions was worse than ineffectual. We are incapable of choosing the path of submission and suffering our most sacred national rights to be ignored and violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves, cut to the very root of human life. In unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise Congress to declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States and that we must formally accept the status of belligerent thrust upon us and make immediate steps not only to put our country in a more thorough state of defence but also to exert all power to employ its resources to bring Germany to terms and end the war.

President Wilson supplementing the intentions of the United States in regard to co-operation with the Allies said: It is necessary to organise and mobilise all our material resources to supply war materials to serve the national needs in the most abundant, yet the most economical and most efficient way possible. There must be immediate full equipment of the navy especially for dealing with enemy submarines. He expressed the opinion that a new army should be raised by conscription, and also that authorisation should be given for a subsequent additional increment of half a million men, as necessary. He suggested and proposed as principles governing the raising of money that the United States should endeavour to keep the nations in the field supplied with materials.

After a searching reference to solid autocratic power and the desire to ensure observance of the principles of peace and justice among really free, self-governed people, the President said: We are not quarrelling with the German people, but we feel sympathy and friendship towards them. It was not on their impulse, knowledge or approval that their Government acted in entering on war; it was determined on, like war of olden days, when the rulers in power consulted their peoples and waged war in the interests of dynasties or little groups of ambitious men, who were accustomed to use their followers as pawns and tools.

President Wilson tactfully said that self-governed nations do not fit

neighbour States with spies or launch intrigues to bring about a critical posture of affairs which would give the opportunity to strike and make conquest, or cunningly contrived plans of deception or impression, carried from generation to generation could only be worked out if kept from the light, within the privacy of Courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of narrow, privileged classes.

The President in the course of a powerful argument in support of the recognition of democratic rights, glowingly referred to the Russian revolution and greeted the new regime as a fit partner for the League of Honour. We have no selfish ends to serve and no desire for territorial aggrandisement or indemnities, but we are making sacrifices freely as champions of the rights of mankind, and will be satisfied only when these are secured.

President Wilson postponed discussion of the relations with Vienna, indicating that America was not at present fighting Austria-Hungary.

America, the President added, did not possess enmity towards the German people and was not seeking to injure or disadvantage them, but was in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government, devoid of the considerations of humanity and right, which was running amok. America would have opportunities to prove her friendship towards the millions of German birth and sympathy living in America. "We shall be proud to prove this to all German-Americans if they stand with us," he said. "Disloyalty, however, would be firmly suppressed. Outbreaks might occur, but they would be local and not countenanced except by the lawless and malignant few."

President Wilson concluded: The necessity for thus addressing Congress is a distressing and oppressive duty. Maybe, there are many mouths of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead. It is a fearful thing to lead this great and peaceful people into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars. Civilisation itself is seemingly in the balance, but right is more precious than peace. In fighting we dedicate our lives and possessions and full of pride we are privileged to spend our blood and might for the principles that gave

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th instant.

Hongkong, April 3, 1917. 1639

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PHILIP RAWTYN COBB is authorised to enter into Share Contracts on our behalf.

MONOX & TAYLOR.

Hongkong, April 3, 1917. 1633

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have from to-day's date severed my connection with MA FUNG SHU, and that he has no authority to sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my business.

Dated, Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

J. CAER CLARK,

Architect and Surveyor.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. SOLONON SASSEON BEN-JAMIN in our Firm in Hongkong ceased on the 1st day of March, 1917.

MR. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON POWS and MR. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm in Hongkong.

BENJAMIN & POWS.

Hongkong, April 2, 1917. 1634

NOTICE.

IN the ESTATE of MARY SYDNEY ANN DALTON sometimes known as Mary Oliver D'Alton, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY DALTON otherwise known as Philip Courtney and Asoka, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the undersigned respecting his share of the above estate.

J. W. GARRETT,

Public Trustee,
Sydney, March, 1917. 1627

COLUMBIA RECORDS ARE MORE FAITHFUL

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CHERRY & CO., PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel. Telephone No. 491. MARCH 25, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE," THEATRE ROYAL.

AT 8.15 P.M.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1631

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been declared and will be payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY the 4th March.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 21, 1917. 1601

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. SOLONON SASSEON BEN-JAMIN in our Firm in Hongkong ceased on the 1st day of March, 1917.

MR. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON POWS and MR. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm in Hongkong.

BENJAMIN & POWS.

Hongkong, April 2, 1917. 1634

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J. W. GARRETT,

Public Trustee,
Sydney, March, 1917. 1627

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunting, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amfibians and Fishes 50

THE MUSIANS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

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10, CHURCH STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGL.

10, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, ENGL.

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1 lb. Size for \$1.00

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A Chinese Gentleman of good business
A standing as COMPRADORE for
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able. Good security will be required.
Apply by letter in English (under
registered cover) stating particulars to
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Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1643

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
"WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION."

OWING to the coming Holidays this
month's investment in Straits War
Loan at 6% will CLOSE AT NOON
TO-MORROW. Any later payments
will go into the May investment.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
"OF CANTON LTD."
Hon. Secretaries,
Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1648

HOLIDAYS NOTICE.

THE IMPORTS and EXPORTS
OFFICE will be Opened for the
purpose of issuing Import and Export
Permits as follows:—

FRIDAY, the 6th April, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

SATURDAY, the 7th April, from 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

MONDAY, the 9th April, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

The Office will be entirely Closed on
SUNDAY the 8th instant. R. HUTCHISON,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports
Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1641

NOTICE.

S.S. "HARTLEPOOL"
NEITHER the CAPTAIN nor the
OWNERS will be responsible for
any DEATS incurred by any member
of the CREW of the above vessel.
Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1643

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING will be held in the Hongkong
Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY,
April 12th at 5.15 P.M.

Clubs interested are invited to send
representatives.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1640

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY
9.15 p.m.—Performance by Clarke's
Circus at Kowloon.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Maundy Thursday.
9.15 p.m.—Paul Dufault Concert in
Theatre Royal, City Hall.

9.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Frederic
Villiers in the Peak Club.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, April 6.—
Good Friday.—General Holiday.
9.15 p.m.—Selections from "Elijah" in
St. John's Cathedral.

Saturday, April 7.—
General Holiday.

10 a.m.—Open Ride Championship
Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Clarke's Circus Matinee
Performance.

9.15 p.m.—Paul Dufault Concert in
Theatre Royal, City Hall.

9.45 p.m.—Full moon.

SUNDAY, April 8.—
Easter Day.

King of the Belgians born (1875).

MONDAY, April 9.—
Easter Monday.—General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.—
Entries close for Gymkhana on April
21st.

THURSDAY, April 12.—
1.15 p.m.—H.K. Tennis League's
Annual General Meeting.

SATURDAY, April 14.—
St. Joseph's College Sports at Race
Course, Happy Valley.

SATURDAY, April 21.—
Gymkhana Club's Meeting at Race
Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, April 23.—
St. George's Day.

9.15 p.m.—Scenes from Shakespeare
at Theatre Royal.

pears to have brought forth
such a great number of suggestions
that the early realisation of China's
ambition in this respect does not
at present seem very promising;
unless—as is quite possible—the
act of all the great Commercial
Powers with which China at the
present time is in Treaty relation
being members of the Grand Alliance
prompts a spirit of accommodation
in trade matters scarcely to be hoped
for in pre-war times.

Japan and China.

It looks as if we are to hear a good
deal about another unfortunate
international incident between China
and Japan. The long-talked-of
special Chinese Mission to Tokyo
to convey to the Emperor of Japan
the insignia of the Grand Order of
Merit has at length been
accomplished, but a Chinese resident
of Tokyo has written to a Peking
contemporary a letter which is
prominently featured, in which it is
mentioned that a list of the Chinese
presents to the Japanese Court was
published in all the Japanese papers
under the heading—in large type—
"Tribute (xian Shang) from Li
YUEN HUNG." Furthermore, the
Tokyo Asahi, one of the most
influential of the newspapers of
Japan, made this remark: "It
appears that all the presents respectively
submitted by WANG (the
Envoy) are articles which were
forcibly taken by YUEN SHIH KAI
from the Imperial Treasury of
Fengtien (McKden). Since these
things are robbers' booty, there
is no reason why China should not
have given us more. It is very
mean on the part of the Chinese
Government to have given so little.
A pertinent comment is that it is
extremely regrettable that responsible
newspapers in Japan should thus
deliberately set themselves to wreck
the efforts of their Government to
improve and strengthen the relations
between China and Japan, which
have been severely strained by the
late Japanese Government's policy in
China. The despatch of a Special
Envoy to Japan bearing a high
Chinese decoration for the Emperor
seemed to be the coping stone of the
recent efforts to bridge over the
trouble, but the surprising attitude
of the Japanese Press towards the
Mission seems to show that the new
diplomats have laboured in vain.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Ching Ming.

To-morrow is the Ching Ming
Festival—a kind of Chinese All
Saints' Day when the people visit
the graves of their ancestors
and offer sacrifices in the form of
paper money and wine to the
spirits of the departed. An effort
is being very successfully made
in these utilitarian times to graft
on to this festival another to be
devoted to tree-planting and known
as "Arbour Day." Leading provincial
officials, local officials as well
as heads of schools, are required to
plant as many trees as they can on
this day as an object lesson, to
ignorant farmers, and lectures are
usually delivered to encourage tree
planting. The tree planting is usually
done by the senior official and
then carried out by school boys and
girls under the leadership of their
teachers. In this way the little folks
are taught the value of trees both
for the purpose of beauty and utility.
We note that the President of China
will personally manifest his cordial
approval of the movement by attending
the festival at the Temple of
Heaven where a large tract of ground
has been set aside for afforestation
experiments. A Peking comment on
this announcement says:—"Evidently
President Li thinks much more of
practical and useful things than of
the empty forms of worship of heaven
or earth, or the gods of war, for, so
far, he has not on a single occasion
personally attended any one of these
functions."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Shanghai Mercury of March
23rd says:—Incoming steamers to-day
report that snow fell at Foochow during
their last stay in that port.

A notice regarding the working
hours of the Imports and Export Office
during the Easter Holidays will be
found in an advertisement column.

The Directory and Chronicle of the
Far East, issued annually from the
office of the "Hongkong Daily Press,"

is well recognized to be an indispensable
volume in the office library and the fact
that the 1917 edition constitutes the
fifty-fifth annual issue of the work is
itself an eloquent tribute to its
acknowledged usefulness. Through the
war has caused the disappearance of all
the enemy firms from Hongkong the
Straits Settlements and the Federated
Malay States, and has moreover drawn
altogether several thousands of men to
Europe from the wide area of Asia
covered by the "Chronicle and
Directory," the reduction if any in the portly
dimensions of the volume is scarcely
noticeable. The alphabetical list alone
occupies over two hundred pages repre-
senting something like 14,000 European
and American male residents. All the
information in the descriptive articles as
well as the directory list appears to have
been carefully revised and brought up to
date, and the same may be said of the
coloured plans of the chief ports of the
East. The influence of the war on the
price of paper, &c., fully justifies the
small increase which has been made by
the publishers this year in the price of
the book and the Directory is certainly
cheap at the price.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the following
donations to the funds of the
Hospitals:

Hongkong Electric Co. \$250

J. H. Hutchinson & Co. 100

Jardine, Matheson & Co. 100

Butterfield & Swire 100

W. J. Stabb, Esq. 25

1. B. Bowers complaining in ours to be
prevalent during the fruit season.
Be sure to keep a bottle of Chianti, Chianti
& Chianti, and Chianti.

2. D. Alcock, Esq. 100

3. J. G. G. 100

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREAT SPEECH.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

The full passage in the speech regarding co-operation with the Allies reads:—

This will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in council with the Governments warring against Germany, and as an incident thereto, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may as far as possible be added to theirs. This will involve the organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country to supply war materials and to serve the incidental need of the nation in the most abundant and most economical and most efficient way possible and will involve the immediate and full equipment of the Navy in all respects, particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy submarines.

This will involve an immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States and at least half a million men, who should be chosen on the principle of universal liability for service, and also the authorisation of a subsequent additional increment of equal force as soon as it is needed and can be trained. This will involve also granting of adequate credits to the Government which should be sustained as far as they can equitably be sustained by well-conceived taxation. In order to avoid as far as possible serious hardships from inflation likely to arise from vast loans in carrying out these measures, we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible with the duty of supplying the nations already warring against Germany, with the materials they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field. We should help them in every way to be effective there.

FURTHER POINTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Wilson said that the Russian people, in all their naive majesty, had now been added to the forces fighting for freedom, justice and peace.

It had been proved in the Courts of Justice that intrigues were coming perilously near to disturbing the peace. The dislocation of industries had been carried out at the instigation and support, and under personal direction of German officials, proving that Germany had purposed aggression at her convenience.

The intercepting of the Note to the German Minister at Mexico was eloquent testimony of Germany's evil designs. We are accepting this challenge knowing that such a Government could never be a friend but would be a menace to the security of all democracy. We are accepting battle with this natural force and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to nullify its pretensions.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution has been introduced in both Houses; but its consideration has been deferred till to-morrow.

It is expected to pass both Houses by overwhelming majorities.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES THE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has approved, with slight verbal amendments, the Administration resolution (printed in another column) declaring that a state of war exists with Germany.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 3. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the British Ambassador in Washington has telegraphed that he expects Congress to give President Wilson the authority to declare war (cheers).

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 3. The attitude of Mexico towards the United States is attracting renewed attention. It is reported that civilian leaders in Mexico City are disposed to neutrality, but the military leaders favour a pro-German declaration of war.

NEW PEACE OFFER.

AMSTERDAM, April 3. The *Lokalzeitung* states that the Central Powers are going to make a new peace offer.

LONDON, April 3. The *Lokalzeitung*'s announcement culminates a combination of circumstances. Firstly, there is Count Czernin's statement cabled on March 31st; secondly, the declaration by the *Fronten* that the Central Powers are working "for and honourable and satisfactory peace" and thirdly, the significant imperial gathering at the German Headquarters.

There is a prevalent belief that Austria is bringing pressure to bear on Germany to end the struggle threatening ruin to their respective countries and endangering the dynasties.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

CONTINUED BRITISH PROGRESS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, April 3. Field Marshal Sir Douglas reports:—

During the course of yesterday's attack to the south-east of Arras we carried the village of Hénin-sur-Cojeul. Our artillery broke up a second counter-attack further south.

We captured Maissemy and occupied Ronson Wood.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, April 3. A German official message, transmitted by wireless, claims that the Germans took over 300 prisoners near Noreuil, but coming under the British machine gun fire only 60 reached the lines.

BLIZZARD ON THE WEST FRONT.

BUT BRITISH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

LONDON, April 3. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, telegraphing on April 3, stated that a blizzard has impeded the operations, but the enemy has been completely cleared out of Hénin-sur-Cojeul, five miles to the south-east of Arras. Thus our line is almost dead straight for fourteen miles from Beaurains to the south of Arras.

It is reported that we have made further progress in the north-west advance to St. Quentin.

LATEST FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, April 3. A French communiqué says: There is intermittent artillery activity from the Somme to the Aisne and patrols encounter north and south of Ailette.

We captured six machine-guns in the region of Yaucourt yesterday.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violently at Butte-du-Mesnil and in the Mison-de-Champagne region.

Our fire repulsed a German attempt on a trench sector at Seppois-le-haut, in Aisne.

A MONTH'S AEROPLANE LOSSES.

LONDON, April 3. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters telephoning on the evening of April 3 says:

The Times states that last month's aeroplane losses on the western front were 48 British and French, according to German reports, 71; and German 33.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN ENGLAND.

SELECTED MEN TO BE LICENSED ON PAROLE.

LONDON, April 3. The Press Bureau announced that arrangements have been made to license on parole, selected civilian war prisoners for employment in essential industries on employers' premises and not connected with war operations. They will be paid at the ordinary rate of wages, and will be required to report themselves to the police twice weekly.

THE NEEDS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

MUNITION WORKERS FOR SERVICE AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, April 3. The Press Bureau announces that the United States Consul at Brest (I) has advised the owners of the steamship *Asta*, the first armed American vessel to sail to Europe, that she has been sunk by a German submarine, on April 2.

HARVEY, April 3.

A French patrol boat has picked up a boat with 18 of the *Asta*'s crew. Twenty-eight of the crew are missing. The sea was rough and it is feared it may be impossible to rescue the latter.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

NEW YORK, April 3. The United States Consul at Brest (I)

has advised the owners of the steamship *Asta*, the first armed American vessel

to sail to Europe, that she has been sunk by a German submarine, on April 2.

PARIS, April 3.

A French fishing barque, armed with a small gun, sank a submarine

after a twenty minutes' fight.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY FRENCH FISHING BARQUE.

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THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY THROWN BACK BY BAYONET CHARGE.

LONDON, April 3. A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

We threw back, at the point of the bayonet, enemy attacks which penetrated our trenches in the regions to the southward of Illukst and to the south east of Vladimir Volynsk.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES OF A RUSSIAN AVIATOR.

LONDON, April 3. A Russian official message states:—

One of our seaplanes, raiding Derkes, was compelled to descend. The aviators fired on a Turkish schooner with their machine gun and the crew abandoned the schooner, which the aviators boarded and sailed towards Russia. They encountered a heavy storm and arrived at the Dniestr peninsula whence they returned to Sebastopol by a torpedo boat.

THE RUSSIAN WAR CABINET AND THE HIGH COMMAND.

CABINET AND THE HIGH COMMAND.

LONDON, April 3.

The Times correspondent at Russian headquarters states that it has been decided to form a War Cabinet of seven, on English and French models, and sweepingly to reorganise the army high command. To show how strongly pronounced anti-German feeling is apparent in the Army he refers reservedly to the actual state of efficiency of the army at the moment.

It transpires that General Alexeif had great difficulty at the time of the Revolution in dissuading the Tsar from ordering troops from the front with the object of re-establishing the ex Government's authority.

MR. FLOOD'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Flood, who is Chairman for Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, has prepared the following resolution:—

Whereas the recent course of the Imperial German Government has been in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a state of belligerence between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and that the President is hereby authorised to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defence but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to carry on the war against the Imperial German Government and bring the conflict to a successful termination.

At the conclusion of President Wilson's speech, Congress adjourned till the following day without taking action.

THE BASUTOS AND THE WAR.

NATIVE LABOUR FOR EUROPE.

CAPETOWN, April 3.

The special session of the Basutoland Council convened in order to discuss the "High Commissioner's appeal for native war labour overseas, has concluded most satisfactorily. The appeal embodied a scheme for the recruiting of native labour in Basutoland, similar to the South African Union scheme, but controlled by the Basutoland Council.

Basuto Chiefs and Councillors have offered their services and the paramount Chief has ordered the other Chiefs to tour the country directing the natives to prepare for European service. The paramount Chief, in a speech in the Council dwelt on the Basutos' prosperity and declared that "King George's House was on fire, it is the duty of all good firemen including Basutos, to quench the flames."

THE BARROW STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, April 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-quarters telephoning on the evening of April 3 says:

The Times states that last month's strikes resulted in favour of a resumption of work by 1,623 votes to 1,260.

The strike at Barrow-in-Furness

has been settled and work is being

resumed to-morrow.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 3.

A Mesopotamia official message says: We have occupied Deli Abbas to the south-west of Kizilabat.

INTENSE FIGHTING AT CROISILLES ON A BIG SCALE.

LONDON, April 3.

The fighting on the Croisilles-Ecoust-Douignies line is most intense and on the biggest scale of any actions hitherto marking the pursuit of the enemy who was manifestly vigorously standing here.

Croisilles was the German Divisional Headquarters and was rather an important rail-head prior to the retreat. It has considerable natural features of defence, but our field-guns overcame the difficulties. The advance upon Croisilles

took of a "pinching out" manoeuvre

with the double purpose of cutting off

the garrison and avoiding the more

costly method of frontal attack. The

correspondent, subject to confirmation, understands that from Croisilles the whole chain of fortified villages to the south-east to Douignies were taken by sheer hard fighting. Two hundred prisoners were taken.

Further south we occupied Templeux

Le Guerard, which is nine miles to the

east of Peronne. Six guns were cap-

tured and we also captured Transsyl-

leme, Honon and the important

neighbouring hill.

Our advanced posts this evening are

within two and a half miles of the

centre of St. Quentin. A heavy counter-

attack from St. Quentin was dispersed

with considerable losses.

The cavalry continues to render val-

able services in reconnoitring and driv-

ing in outposts.

LONDON, April 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:

We substantially progressed at numer-

ous points and arrived to the north-east of

Savy, the villages of Fransly-Selency

and Holon. We captured six

field-guns and are now within two miles

of St. Quentin. We captured St. Quentin

Wood-Villechelle and Enecourt and estab-

lished posts at Templeux. Le

Guérard, and Vauclotte Farm, two miles

to the east of Enecourt. We attacked

and captured a series of strongly

held positions on a ten mile front forming

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Vessel			Arrives Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong for Australia	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE					
LONDON & SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLE					
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA					
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLE					
Wires on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world, and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.					
For FREIGHT, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING					
see apply to					
P. & O. S. N. Co., Office,					
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.					

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" Thursday, 12th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"TAILO MARU" Sunday, 8th April, at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU" Tuesday, 10th April, at 8 a.m.

"SUSU MARU" Thursday, 12th April, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months, steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Forthnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE. Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Cullercoats with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Surabaya.

On or about

For Sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
TIENTSIN	HUTCHINSON	April 5, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	April 6, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	SUNGKING	April 6, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	April 8, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	April 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	April 10, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhuia," "Taming" & "Tean," Excellent Saloon accommodation and ship. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state rooms on deck off "Taming" and "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIDS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinking" and "Sunrise," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fan in Saloon and State rooms. Maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer	To Sail
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, April 5, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	FRIDAY, April 6, Daylight.
KOBE & MOJI	YATSHIANG	FRIDAY, April 6, Daylight.
MANILA VIA AMOY	LOONGSAIY	FRIDAY, April 6, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIHSING	TUESDAY, April 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WINGSAI	THURSDAY, April 12, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSAI	FRIDAY, April 14, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobo and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient offers.

BOENEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for "Kudat," "Jesselton," "Labuan," "Taiping" and "Lahad Datu."

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
"TAYUAN"		April 9th at Noon.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light and Electric Fans in the State rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. English and Chinese Cooks, Cooks, Waiters, etc. for all Nationalities. New Zealand and Australian ports.

For sailing dates and freight or passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 26.

Hongkong, March 28, 1917.

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SHIPPING

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENEAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

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E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.
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S. S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
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EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASSE PASSENGERS.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight apply to
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(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
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FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
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BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY.

A PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION.

DEMAND FOR INFORMATION.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons yesterday, on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. A. N. W. H. Penrhyn (Liberal member for Stirling Burghs) urged the Government to disclose its policy for the future conduct of the war.

"We always said," he declared, "that we had no selfish motives, and were not seeking to increase our territory, or the dismemberment of enemy countries, yet our Note to the United States proposed that Russia should get Constantinople, that the German Colonies should not be returned, that Mesopotamia should become British, that Turkey should leave Armenia, and that Austria-Hungary should be broken up. I am not discussing the merits of the policy, but merely pointing out the contradiction between our professions and our terms.

Unhappily 'Great' Britain has made great sacrifices with purely disinterested motives, but the Government should not degrade the country by making the war one of avaricious and supremacy.

It is said that Germany must be punished. The German people are suffering, but the military party. We are

destroying German Liberalism, which is the only force capable of crushing militarism. We entered the war with clean hands, and we ought to emerge empty-handed."

Mr. Ronald McNeil (Unionist member for Elland) declared that the fate of Constantinople and the German Colonies made it a war of conquest. The Entente Note made the Germans fight desperately to avoid national annihilation. The Entente's demands were not characterised by frankness or charity, and whatever their military successes were, they were still compelled to negotiate for, and not to dictate, peace. In heaven's name why not try now?

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